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ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1912.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 11th instant, at three o'clock, P. M. The PRESIDENT, and both Vice-Presidents being absent, the Society was called to order by the Recording Secretary, and on motion of Mr. LINCOLN, Senior Member-at-Large of the Council, the Hon. JOHN D. LONG was chosen President, *pro tempore*.

Governor LONG, in taking the chair, said:

I appreciate the honor you do me in calling me, in the absence of our President and of both our Vice-Presidents, to this chair. It is not easy to dissociate it from Mr. Adams, who is the inspiration of our meetings and who is just now in Washington fighting his battles over again, not with a crutch on his shoulder but with all the force and vigor, so characteristic of him, with which he fought them in the war for the Union fifty years ago.

I am sure, too, that all our hearts are at this hour with Dr. Green in his confinement in the hospital. Absence on his part from these meetings is indeed notable. The records show that he has not missed an annual meeting of this Society since April, 1865 — a period which, if I were as quick at figures as the minute hand, I could give you exactly, but which is certainly forty-six or forty-seven years.

The Doctor holds us by a tie of peculiar fibre — a tie not so much, even at his advanced age, of veneration, strong as that is, as of affection. I think of no man who has to a greater degree the love of his fellow-citizens. The plain people of the city among whose modest homes he has lived so many years; the children whom he has won by his kindness and who cling to his hand as they walk the streets with him; all classes, all the men of Harvard, his beloved college; all in his native town, the

story of which he has so prolifically written; all the countryfolk with whose ways and traditions he is so familiar; all who share with him the love of good literature and historic research — all join, as we do, in sympathy with him in his present prostration and in cordial good wishes for his speedy restoration to health and to the walks of life over which he has so long shed good cheer.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved; and the Recording Secretary, in the absence of the Librarian, read the list of donors to the Library during the past month.

The Cabinet-Keeper reported the gift, by Mr. SHAW, of a cane made from oak taken from the *Constitution*, which was given by Captain John Percival to Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw.

The Recording Secretary, as Corresponding Secretary, announced the receipt of a letter from Rear-Admiral French Ensor Chadwick accepting his election as a Corresponding Member of the Society.

The Editor announced the deposit, by Mrs. Sarah Salisbury Walker, of a manuscript volume containing notes by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall of sermons preached in Boston from September 13, 1691, to June 12, 1692.

Mr. LINCOLN, Senior Member-at-Large of the Council, read the following

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Since the last Annual Meeting the following changes have taken place in the membership of the Society:

Deaths:

Resident Members.

1878, Gamaliel Bradford	Aug. 20, 1911.
1879, Henry Williamson Haynes	Feb. 16, 1912.
1880, Thomas Wentworth Higginson . .	May, 9, 1911.
1899, Edward Henry Hall	Feb. 22, 1912.
1901, Samuel Lothrop Thorndike	June 18, 1911.

Corresponding Members.

1875, John Bigelow	Dec. 19, 1911.
1880, James MacPherson Le Moine . . .	Feb. 5, 1912.
1896, William Babcock Weedon	March 28, 1912.

Elections:

Resident Members.

George Hodges	May 11, 1911.
Richard Henry Dana	June 8, 1911.
George Foot Moore	Oct. 11, 1911.
Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.	Nov. 9, 1911.
Justin Harvey Smith	Dec. 14, 1911.

Corresponding Members.

William Milligan Sloane	May 11, 1911.
Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.	Feb. 8, 1912.
French Ensor Chadwick.	March 14, 1912.

Professor Haynes died in office. Not since 1897, when the death of Justin Winsor occurred, has the Society been touched by a death of one of its officers.

Mr. Adams was elected President of the Society in April, 1895. He has therefore rounded out seventeen years of service, a period exceeded only by that of Mr. Winthrop, who held the office for thirty years. Of his predecessors in office only Mr. John Davis equalled the period of seventeen years. Mr. Adams, however, was a Vice-President for five years (1890-1895), and these may properly be added to his service. Of the officers who were elected in April, 1895, Dr. Green and Mr. Charles Card Smith are with us. Mr. Lord was then a member-at-large of the Council.

In the last year a volume of *Proceedings*, the forty-fourth in regular sequence, was published. It contains more than the usual number of noticeable papers, some of which have given occasion for no little controversy. Among these may be named the series by our President on military strategy in the War of Independence, which has been embodied in a somewhat altered form in his *Studies, Military and Diplomatic*, challenging the

attention of readers and students of history. The paper by Mr. Brooks Adams on the "Convention of 1800 with France" has also called out comment on both sides of the Atlantic. The publication of original documents has been continued, and a wide range of subject covered. The letters on the voyage to Plymouth of the *Little James* and the *Anne* in 1623 related to the first years of New England's history, and each successive period received illustration from like original and unpublished documents — the raw material of history. It may be noted in passing that Sir George Otto Trevelyan quotes in his recent volume *George III and Charles Fox* from a document printed in the June Serial of the Society, one evidence of many that the publications are used and appreciated as materials of history.

Two volumes of *Collections*, volumes VII and VIII of the Seventh Series, were issued during this year. They comprise the *Diary of Cotton Mather*, a unique record of a leading clerical and literary light of New England. They supplement the *Diary* of Judge Sewall, and in themselves throw much light upon the social conditions in Boston during a period of change and unrest. Their bibliographical interest is already being proved. The *Proceedings* and *Collections* printed during the year include more than twenty-two hundred pages, and these do not represent the total product, for there have been more than two or three volumes of the same size in process of editing, to be published as opportunity offers. This may be taken as proof that the Society suffers from no sign of decrepitude in its publishing activity.

Founded in 1791, the Society enters upon its one hundred and twenty-second year of life. In that time it has issued sixty-eight volumes of *Collections*, forty-four of *Proceedings* and eight of a miscellaneous character, a total of one hundred and twenty volumes, or nearly a volume for each year of its existence. This is a record which cannot be equalled by any other historical society in the United States, although it is exceeded by other younger publishing societies in Great Britain like the Hakluyt and Camden Societies. In these volumes lie vast deposits of material, of unequal richness, yet all available whenever it can be useful. This will be fully shown in the Society's edition of Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation*, now

approaching completion, in which the notes have drawn largely upon what has been garnered in the Society's various publications.

For its library of books and pamphlets the Society has enjoyed much in the past from the liberality of its members. Analyzing the Librarian's figures for the five years 1907-1911, it is found that two books in every three of the accessions and four pamphlets in every five are received by gift. Mere numbers, however, offer no opportunity to test the quality of the accessions.

The tendency is everywhere to specialize collections, and this restriction means strength. We have law, medical and scientific libraries, and libraries of the second and third size must also limit their accumulations or be wasted by over-ambition and attain strength in no department. Even the library of a historical society should not contain all history, for the expense of obtaining and of keeping such a collection would be prohibitive. The judicious plan is to frame rules that may result in giving the library a distinctive character without being so inelastic as to defeat a desirable secondary purpose. The John Carter Brown Library takes Americana to 1800; the American Antiquarian Society is making a specialty of all American imprints up to 1820, and naturally this library should be strong upon whatever relates to New England history. This does not exclude such works upon general history as are needed for study or consultation, but emphasis should be laid upon New England material. We welcome gifts which will enlarge and strengthen this department, and the library needs strengthening in modern historical publications.

In this specializing, however, the Society should occupy more completely than it now does a field in which it has already made great progress — the collection of manuscript material. It already possesses many notable collections — like the Winthrop, Trumbull, Heath and Pickering. It holds many minor collections and individual manuscripts which are important for historical contents and relations. The first founders of the Society recognized the advantages of bringing together this material, often fragmentary and apparently without connection, and as years passed new material filled in the gaps, widened the relations and supplied students with the best of foundation for

their studies. The study of documents has, some believe, been overdone; but there can be no question about the value of original documents, about the desirability of preserving them, and on the results of bringing them under one direction.

The manuscript collections for Colonial and Revolutionary periods are very strong, and still offer a mine to be worked for biographer and historian. As more modern times are reached the collections become smaller in number and importance, and of nearly contemporary records there are only the papers of Robert C. Winthrop and George E. Ellis — two of the former presidents. Here should be the great depository for manuscripts of an historical character, and under that description fall most family papers. Doubtless each member knows of such collections, now in private hands and exposed to all the risks of fire and division. He cannot do better than to suggest their coming to a Society like this, where these risks are reduced to a minimum, and where they can be properly cared for, studied and made available for eventual publication. It is only necessary to compare such material in trunks, barrels and boxes, or even in portfolios, with like material after being treated by the skilled repairer of this Society, to recognize fully the advantages of such a transfer.

The Society would be in a most exceptional position were it exempt from a need of larger funds. Each year its responsibilities and the demands upon it become greater. The annual income of the Society is insufficient to meet the expense of pending and projected work. To have accomplished what it has in former years became possible only through the generosity of its members, and dependence must be placed upon a continuance of the same generosity in the future if the responsibilities are to be adequately met.

In presenting his annual report on the finances of the Society Mr. LORD said:

I desire to submit a brief report of the financial condition of the Society, summarizing what is set forth in greater detail in the printed report of the Treasurer.

The property of the Society may be conveniently divided as follows:

First: The land and buildings which stand on the books at \$97,990.32 and are valued by the City Assessors at \$197,000;

Second: The Library and Collections which have never been appraised or assessed, but whose value at a rough estimate is probably in excess of a million dollars; and

Third: The invested funds of the Society which are carried on the books as shown by the investment account at \$464,197.45, and which have a present market value of approximately \$520,000.

Of this sum, the two centenary funds stand at \$57,029.91, of which amount \$52,489.24 is the principal of the Sibley Centenary Fund and \$4540.67 of the Anonymous Fund. The income of these funds must be added to the principal until the expiration of a hundred years from their receipt, or until in the case of the Sibley Centenary Fund the year 2002, and in the case of the Anonymous Fund the year 1991.

The gross income of the Society from all sources the past year was \$25,905.02, of which \$24,903.90 was the income of the invested funds. From this must be deducted the income of the two centenary funds, which under the terms of the gift is to be added annually to the principal, amounting to \$2715.70, and leaving a balance applicable to all purposes of \$23,189.32.

Now the ordinary annual expenses of this Society are approximately as follows, as appears from the report in detail:

Care and maintenance of building	\$2,681.79
Salaries and wages	12,937.93
Incidentals	676.10
Making a total of	\$16,295.82

and leaving a balance applicable to the publication of the *Proceedings* and the *Collections*, and to additions to the Library and Cabinet of \$6893.50.

The amount expended for those purposes in 1911 was \$10,319.96, divided as follows:

Library and Cabinet	\$1,123.24
Publication of <i>Proceedings</i> and <i>Collections</i>	9,196.72
	\$10,319.96

or approximately \$3400 in excess of the annual income, applied for such purposes, and which amount was charged against the accumulated income of the publication funds.

As the projected publications which are in preparation draw nearer to completion, this deficiency is likely to increase. While it can be met and properly met from the accumulated income of funds which are applicable to those purposes, it should be noted that as these principal funds diminish the gross income of the Society will proportionately diminish.

I call attention to this condition because there seems to be an impression that the Society is very rich and its funds are constantly accumulating. The fact that its funds accumulated in the past is solely due to the fact that it had less publication work than it is doing today, and has projected in the future.

In a word, if it is deemed desirable to carry on the publication of the *Collections* upon the scale at present contemplated and to increase by purchase the Library and the Cabinet, a substantial addition to the permanent funds is not only desirable but necessary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws, Chapter VII, Article 2, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 30, 1912.

The special funds now held by the Treasurer are thirty in number. The securities held by the Treasurer as investments on account of the above mentioned funds are as follows:

INVESTMENTS.

SCHEDULE OF BONDS.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Co.	5%	1921	\$14,000.00
Chicago & North Michigan R. R. Co.	5%	1931	1,000.00
Rio Grande Western R. R. Co.	4%	1939	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	4%	1921	7,000.00
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R. R.	5%	1941	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995	14,500.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995 "adjustment"	9,000.00
Chicago Jct. & Union Stock Yards	5%	1915	13,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	5%	1946	10,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	4%	1929	10,000.00
Lewiston-Concord Bridge Co.	5%	1924	12,000.00
Boston & Maine R. R. Co.	4½%	1944	6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	4%	1929	10,000.00
N. Pacific & Great Northern R. R.	4%	1921 "joint"	50,000.00
Kansas City Stock Yards Co.	5%	1913 "convertible"	12,000.00
Long Island R. R. Co.	4%	1949	6,000.00
New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	4%	1934	15,000.00
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.	4%	1951	10,000.00
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R.	4%	1946	2,000.00
Fitchburg R. R. Co.	4%	1927	9,000.00
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R.	5%	1925	3,000.00
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill St. R. R.	5%	1923	2,000.00
West End Street Railway Co.	4%	1915	6,000.00
Washington Water Power Co.	5%	1939	10,000.00
United Electric Securities	5%	1939	15,000.00
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co.	5%	1939	10,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co.	5%	1932	5,000.00
Maine Central R. R.	4½%	1912	5,000.00
Consolidated Gas & Elec. Co. of Baltimore	5%	1913	10,000.00
Seattle Electric Co.	5%	1929	5,000.00
New England Cotton Yarn Co.	5%	1929	5,000.00
Detroit Edison Co.	5%	1933	5,000.00
U. S. Steel Corporation	5%	1963	5,000.00
United Zinc & Chemical Co.	5%	1928	30,000.00

(with 60 shares pfd., and 60 common)

 Par value \$336,500.00

SCHEDULE OF STOCKS.

50	Merchants National Bank, Boston	\$5,000.00
50	State National Bank, Boston	5,000.00
50	National Bank of Commerce, Boston	5,000.00
50	National Union Bank, Boston	5,000.00
50	Second National Bank, Boston	5,000.00
25	National Shawmut Bank, Boston	2,500.00
35	Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	3,500.00
25	Old Colony R. R. Co.	2,500.00
25	Fitchburg R. R. Co. Pfd.	2,500.00
150	Chicago Jct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co. Pfd.	15,000.00
75	American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.	7,500.00
158	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Pfd.	15,800.00
302	Kansas City Stock Yards Co.	30,200.00
10	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	1,000.00
6	Boston Real Estate Trust	6,000.00
5	State Street Exchange	500.00
3	Pacific Mills	3,000.00
50	Puget Sound Traction Light and Power Co. Pfd.	5,000.00
5	" " " " " " " Common	500.00
1124	Shares	Par value <u>\$120,500.00</u>

SCHEDULE OF NOTES RECEIVABLE.

G. St. L. Abbott, Trustee, Mortgage 6%	\$10,000.00
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SCHEDULE OF SAVINGS BANK BOOKS.

M. A. Parker Fund	\$1,039.38
Brattle St. Church Model Fund	180.89
	<u>\$1,220.27</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Bonds, par value.	\$336,500.00
Stocks, par value	120,500.00
Notes receivable	10,000.00
Savings Bank Books	1,220.27
	<u>\$468,220.27</u>

Represented by Balance, Investment account \$464,197.45

The balance sheet follows and shows the present condition of the several accounts:

BALANCE SHEET, March 31, 1911.

Investment Account,		Funds, Exhibit III . . .	\$420,608.61
Exhibit I	\$464,197.45	Accumulated Income of	
Real Estate	97,990.32	Funds, Exhibit IV . .	46,743.11
Cash on hand, Exhibit II	3,154.27		\$467,351.72
		Building Fund	72,990.32
		Ellis House	25,000.00
	<u>\$565,342.04</u>		<u>\$565,342.04</u>

EXHIBIT I.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Balance, March 31, 1911</i>	\$460,109.45
Bought during year:	
\$10,000 United Electric Securities, Series 32	\$10,100.00
5,000 N. E. Cotton Yarn Co.	5,000.00
5,000 Detroit Edison Co.	5,050.00
5,000 U. S. Steel Corp'n, 5%	5,068.75
Accrued Interest, M. A. Parker Bank Book	35.42
Brattle St. Church Model Bank Book	6.58
<i>Total Additions, Exhibit II</i>	25,260.75
	<u>\$485,370.20</u>
Securities sold:	
75 Shares Am. Smelting & Ref'g Co.	\$7,873.50
5,000 United Electric Securities, Series 29	5,150.00
5,000 United Electric Securities, Series 30	5,150.00
2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4% Bonds . . .	1,985.00
1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4% Bonds . . .	1,000.00
6 Boston Real Estate Trust rights	14.25
<i>Total Deductions, Exhibit II</i>	21,172.75
	<u>\$464,197.45</u>
Increase during year	\$4,088.00

EXHIBIT II.

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Balance on hand, April 1, 1911</i>	\$7,953.03
<i>Receipts during year to March 30, 1912:</i>	
Sale Publications	\$995.17
Royalties, Little, Brown & Co.	3.84
Rebate on Insurance	1.76
Express	.35
Income from Investments	24,637.26
Interest from Savings Bank Books	42.00
on Bank Balances	224.64
	<u>\$25,905.02</u>
Total deductions, Exhibit I	21,172.75
	<u>\$47,077.77</u>
	<u>\$55,030.80</u>

CASH ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

Brought forward		\$55,030.80
<i>Payments during year to March 30, 1912:</i>		
Investment Account, Securities bought . . .	\$25,218.75	
Interest from Savings Banks Books . . .	42.00	
Total additions, Exhibit I	\$25,260.75	
<i>Income Account:</i>		
Bindery	\$1,197.93	
Binding	221.70	
Books, Pamphlets and Manuscripts	777.54	
<i>Building:</i>		
Cleaning	\$254.46	
Engineer	1,034.00	
Fuel	632.20	
Furniture	141.25	
Lighting	88.18	
Repairs	312.67	
Supplies	23.35	
Telephone	122.68	
Water	73.00	2,681.79
Portraits and Medals	124.00	
Postage	136.48	
<i>Printing:</i>		
Publications,		
Proceedings	\$2,989.54	
Illustrations and Reprints	254.41	
<i>Collections,</i>		
Mather Diary, I., II.	3,933.87	
Bradford's History	1,943.90	
Miscellaneous	75.00	9,196.72
<i>Salaries:</i>		
Librarian's Assistants	\$4,940.00	
Editor and Assistants	6,200.00	11,140.00
Stationery		83.91
<i>Treasurer's Office:</i>		
Bond	\$25.00	
Bookkeeper	600.00	
Office Expenses	5.05	
Public Accountant	25.00	
Safety Vault	50.00	705.05
Miscellaneous	350.66	26,615.78
Total Payments		51,876.53
Balance on hand, March 30, 1912		\$3,154.27
<i>Accounted for as follows:</i>		
Balance, March 31, 1911		\$7,953.03
Increase of Investments, Exhibit I		4,088.00
		\$3,865.00

Brought forward	\$3,865.03
Expenditures, Exhibit II	\$26,615.78
Receipts, Exhibit II	<u>25,905.02</u>
Excess in Expenditures	710.76
Total cash in hand, March 30, 1912	\$3,154.27

EXHIBIT III.

INCREASE OF FUNDS IN YEAR 1911-1912.

Amount of Funds, March 31, 1911	\$417,892.91
<i>Added during Year</i>	
Additions to Centenary Funds:	
Anonymous Fund	\$216.22
J. L. Sibley Fund	<u>2,499.48</u>
Total of Funds, March 30, 1912	2,715.70
	<u>\$420,608.61</u>

EXHIBIT IV.

ACCUMULATED INCOME OF FUNDS.

Balance Accumulated Income, March 31, 1911	\$50,169.57
Income during year, Exhibit II	<u>25,905.02</u>
	\$76,074.59
Expenditures	<u>26,615.78</u>
	\$49,458.81
Less addition to Centenary Funds.	<u>2,715.70</u>
Balance, March 30, 1912	\$46,743.11

The income for the year derived from the investments and credited to the several funds in proportion to the amount in which they stand on the Treasurer's books was six per cent of the funds.

The real estate, which is entirely unincumbered, stands on the books at \$97,990.32, but is valued by the City Assessors at \$197,000. The aggregate amount of the permanent funds including unexpended balances, represented by securities at par and deposits, is \$468,220.27, as per schedules of investments given above.

BOSTON, April 1, 1912.

ARTHUR LORD,
Treasurer.

EXHIBIT V.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 30, 1912.

	Balance Mar. 31, '11	Income	Expendi- tures	Balance Mar. 30, '12	Funds
Amory	\$1,761.17	\$183.25	\$100.00	\$1,844.42	\$3,000.00
Appleton	6,405.88	745.41	747.93	6,403.36	12,203.00
Bigelow	520.03	122.17	111.48	530.72	2,000.00
Billings	2,622.75	610.83	384.41	2,849.17	10,000.00
Brattle St.	74.31	6.58		80.89	100.00
Chamberlain	65.82	75.27	73.00	68.09	1,232.33
Dowse	20.28	610.83	610.00	21.11	10,000.00
Ellis	81.10	1,934.30	1,747.16	268.24	31,666.66
Frothingham	2,684.14	183.25	175.00	2,692.39	3,000.00
General	470.86	3,714.73	3,283.87	901.72	44,427.43
Hunnewell	171.25	305.42		476.67	5,000.00
Lawrence	1,195.14	183.25		1,378.39	3,000.00
Lowell	373.81	183.25	175.00	382.06	3,000.00
Mass. Hist. Trust . .	5,292.53	610.83	680.30	5,223.06	10,000.00
Parker	3.96	35.42	28.91	10.47	1,000.00
Peabody	3,915.14	1,351.34	5,226.12	40.36	22,123.00
Salisbury	72.51	305.42	317.77	60.16	5,000.00
Savage	269.26	366.50	278.98	356.78	6,000.00
C. A. L. Sibley . . .	113.24	1,374.97	1,263.78	224.43	22,509.48
J. L. Sibley	8,553.63	7,400.75	8,911.31	7,043.07	121,077.00
Slafte	57.73	61.08	20.35	98.46	1,000.00
Waterston No. 1 . . .	1,466.07	305.42	26.25	1,745.24	5,000.00
Waterston No. 2 . . .	4,158.12	610.83	605.30	4,163.65	10,000.00
Waterston No. 3 . . .	2,369.17	610.83	601.99	2,378.01	10,000.00
Waterston Library . .	345.79	236.70	192.27	390.22	3,875.14
R. C. Winthrop . . .	5,452.69	610.83	609.60	5,453.92	10,000.00
T. L. Winthrop . . .	318.26	144.44	140.00	322.70	2,364.66
Wm. Winthrop . . .	1,334.93	305.42	305.00	1,335.35	5,000.00
Total	\$50,169.57	\$23,189.32	\$26,615.78	\$46,743.11	\$363,578.70
Income	23,189.32				
Sibley Centenary . .	\$73,358.89	\$2,490.48			52,489.24
Anonymous Centenary		216.22			4,540.67
Expenditures . . .	26,615.78				
Balance, Mar. 30, 1912	\$46,743.11	\$25,905.02			
Total Funds					\$420,608.61

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to April 1, 1912, have attended to that duty, and report that they find that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report.

They have engaged the services of Mr. Andrew Stewart, a Public Accountant, who reports to them that he finds the accounts correctly kept and properly vouched, that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for, and that the trial balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

HAROLD MURDOCK,
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH,

BOSTON, April 11, 1912.

Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The LIBRARIAN reported that during the year there have been added to the Library:

	Given	Bought	Total
Books	447	194	718 ¹
Pamphlets	697	145	842
Newspapers, bound	2	12 ²	
Manuscripts Bound	19		
Pieces	360		
Broadsides	20	2	
Maps	2		

In the collection of manuscripts there are now 1271 volumes, 192 unbound volumes, 108 pamphlets with manuscript notes, and 17,349 manuscripts.

Of the books in the Rebellion Department, 43 volumes have been given and 28 bought; and of the pamphlets added, 4 have been given and 62 bought. There are now in the collection 3522 volumes, 6579 pamphlets, 509 broadsides, and 111 maps.

The Library now contains 53,949 volumes, 115,253 pamphlets, and 4913 broadsides.

¹ 75 are made up by binding pamphlets; and 2, newspaper cuttings.

² Made up by binding.

REPORT OF THE CABINET-KEEPER.

The CABINET-KEEPER reported the following additions to the Cabinet:

Paintings:

Wendell Phillips, by Charles V. Bond (p. 415, *supra*).

Engravings:

Brattle Street Church, 1855, by S. L. Smith, (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 605).

King's Chapel, by D. Y. Cameron (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 605).

Burgis View of Harvard College, 1726 (p. 347, *supra*).

Thomas Savage (p. 185, *supra*).

Photographs:

Group, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1855 (p. 185, *supra*).

Portrait of Joseph Jackson, by Copley (p. 1, *supra*).

Silhouette of Samuel Foster (p. 185, *supra*).

Medals:

De Monts and Champlain (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 563).

Duc de Loubat, 1907 (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 659).

Eighty bronze, from U. S. Mint (p. 1, *supra*).

Governor John Davis (p. 27, *supra*).

Other Objects:

Coats of Arms, Paddy and Wensley Families (p. 337, *supra*).

Imposing stone of *The Liberator* (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 659).

Glass decanters of Commodore Decatur (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 659).

Mexican dollar, 1861 (p. 185, *supra*).

During the year the portrait of Charles Chauncy has been restored by Hermann Dudley Murphy, and he has nearly completed the restoration of the portrait of Increase Mather.

The portrait of George E. Ellis, by Frederic P. Vinton, was lent in November to the Museum of Fine Arts for the Memorial exhibition of portraits by Vinton.

The Recording Secretary, for Mr. MOORE, read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY AND THE CABINET.

Your committee received every courtesy from the Librarian, Dr. Green, from the Cabinet-Keeper, Mr. Norcross, and from

their assistants, and wishes to express its appreciation of the same. The possessions of the library, its working, and its needs were fully explained to us.

The committee charged with this duty two years ago, in 1910, made a very exhaustive investigation and submitted an extensive report, which in some points has been already acted upon, and in others still merits the attentive consideration of the Society.

As regards safety from fire, naturally the first thought that must strike every one in regard to such valuable collections, we feel that the Society has fair, but only fair assurance. Great care seems to be exercised by all the occupants of the building as to the accumulation of unnecessary and dangerous rubbish, and such care is to be highly commended and much insisted upon. The protection of the book stacks seems to be reasonably adequate. We would point out, however, that the invaluable library of manuscripts is in what appears to be an exposed portion of the building, that is, in the portion most nearly in contact with the adjacent structure, which is anything but fireproof. It seems to us that the risk here might be considerably lessened by substituting wire-glass and metal frames for the present plain windows, both in the manuscript room and in the cabinet room below. The floors are concrete and the shelving of metal. The binding of manuscripts is now being carried out in the most admirable and thorough manner. We trust that it will be possible to continue this work on the same scale as at present.

The question of providing more extensive reading room facilities has been frequently raised, and we feel that there is room here for difference of opinion. Conference with those in charge has led us to conclude, however, that persons desiring to do special work have at present every essential convenience afforded them, and it is doubtful whether improved arrangements would draw a much larger number of readers than at present; while such arrangements would necessarily involve an increased expenditure of money which might be more usefully employed in purchasing and binding.

The most dangerous portion of the library as regards fire is the collection of government documents in the basement. We understand that the Council has considered the desirability of disposing of these books, as being little used and all easily avail-

able to students in other libraries. If action is taken to this effect, we would suggest that there are many struggling universities in different parts of the country, situated at a great distance from large libraries, where such a collection would be much valued and even occasionally used.

The lack of reference books insisted on by the committee of 1910 has been to some degree remedied. Some further expenditure of money in this direction would be profitable, however, and we would especially recommend that sets of authors and of publications which have, for one reason or another, come into the Society's possession incomplete, should, so far as possible, be filled out, as a lack in this direction is often a cause of great inconvenience.

We must follow previous committees in remarking on the overcrowding of the cabinet. Pictures and curiosities such as are here accumulated lose much of their effect when the eye and mind are oppressed by the lack of space. Some arrangement should be made, if possible, for a more extensive distribution.

We note also, and heartily approve, the wish of the Cabinet-Keeper that a special functionary should be appointed to the charge of the coin collection. There are valuable specimens here which should be under the care of some one familiar with this very distinct line of antiquarian research.

It seems to us that, while in the main the library arrangements of the Society are on a satisfactory basis, changes in some of the directions suggested above would make the collections more secure, more useful to members of the Society and to students at large, and more in line with the libraries of other similar organizations.

GEORGE FOOT MOORE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR.,		
GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE,		

Mr. LINCOLN, for the Committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year, made a report, upon which a ballot was taken. The officers are as follows:

President.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

Recording Secretary.

EDWARD STANWOOD.

Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Treasurer.

ARTHUR LORD.

Librarian.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

Cabinet-Keeper.

GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS.

Editor.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

Members-at-Large of the Council.

FREDERIC WINTHROP.

MOORFIELD STOREY.

ROBERT SAMUEL RANTOUL.

MARK ANTONY DEWOLFE HOWE.

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN.

An invitation from the Louisiana Historical Society was read, that the Society be represented at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Louisiana to the Union, to be held at New Orleans on April 30, 1912. It was voted that the President, or such member or members as he may designate, represent the Society on that occasion.

It was voted that the Secretary convey to Dr. Green its heartfelt sympathy and wishes for his speedy and complete restoration to health.

Governor LONG then said:

I announce the death at Providence, Rhode Island, on March 28, 1912, of William Babcock Weeden, a Corresponding Member of this Society. Mr. Weeden was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 1, 1834, attended Brown University, 1848-1851, and on the outbreak of the Civil War became commander of Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and was later Chief of Artillery, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. After the war he was prominently connected with business interests in Rhode Island, and wrote much upon the commerce and finance in Colonial New England, the social history of Rhode Island, and on government. He was a frequent attendant on our meetings since his election, November 12, 1896, and is represented by papers in our *Proceedings*.

Mr. KELLEN submitted a memoir of our late associate James Frothingham Hunnewell.

Mr. LANE called the attention of the Society to the existence in England, in the possession of Mrs. Neville Jackson, of a remarkable collection of three thousand silhouette portraits of Americans, made by the French artist, Auguste Edouart, between 1839 and 1848. He showed photographs of the silhouettes of President Josiah Quincy, Mrs. Quincy, H. W. Longfellow and Thaddeus Mason Harris. The English portion of the Edouart collection has been acquired by the National Portrait Gallery, and the Scottish portion by the Scottish Portrait Gallery.¹ Mr. Lane expressed the hope that the American portraits would be secured by some public collection in the United States.

Dr. ALLEN read a paper on the

NAVAL CONDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The preponderance of the British naval forces in American waters during the early years of the Revolution was so great that for the colonists in rebellion to overcome it was out of the question; annoyance only was possible. Between 1775 and 1783 the British navy increased from 270 vessels of all classes

¹ See the *Bookman*, January, 1912.

to 468; the number of men from 18,000 to 110,000.¹ Their control of the sea was complete until challenged by the French in 1778. The British had much larger ships than the Americans, which meant that they not only carried more guns, but far heavier ones; the 32-gun frigate was the largest we had in commission. Ship for ship also we were overmatched by the British with their ships more fully manned and their officers and men thoroughly trained. The raw material for their crews was certainly no better and probably not as good as that furnished by the fishermen and seafaring population of New England and other colonies, but the immense advantage of organization, of centuries of military discipline, of naval tradition and *esprit de corps* was theirs.

The British, however, were embarrassed with difficulties which in large degree offset their superiority in force. Operating in a hostile country, their naval stations, even those most securely and permanently held, as New York, were unable to furnish sufficient stores and supplies; and these necessities had to be brought from England, subject to capture by American cruisers and privateers and requiring the diversion of a considerable part of their armed force for convoy. Owing to the incompetency or indolence of some of the British fleet commanders, their available offensive force was used with less effect than might have been the case. Jealousy and quarrels among the admirals also contributed to this result. Official corruption in British dockyards and naval stations, defective organization, and the waste of money and supplies interfered seriously with efficient naval administration. Charles Middleton, comptroller of the navy, wrote to the Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the Admiralty, in 1779: "The whole system of the admiralty is rotten. . . . The dockyards, from want of proper attention to appointments, are in a wretched disabled state, without spirit, without discipline;" and again: "The officers are not kept to their duty. The men are daily deserting in scores, and those who remain are inclined to mutiny."² The navy lost large numbers of men through desertion and death from disease.³

¹ Clowes, *Royal Navy*, III. 327, 328.

² *Navy Records Society*, XXXVIII. 6, 7.

³ *Ibid.* XXXII. 80-83, XXXVIII. 2-10, 16-30; Belcher, *First American Civil War*, I. 290-308; Hannay, *Short History of the Royal Navy*, II. 205-210, 214-216; *Proc. U. S. Naval Institute*, XXIII. (1897) 480; *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc.* XLIV. 364-368.

It will thus be seen that the circumstances surrounding the British navy during that period were sufficiently complicated. The entry of other powers into the conflict naturally increased very much the perplexities of England's situation.

Turning to our own side, there was little to help out the slender resources of the Americans beyond the advantage of operating in home waters and along shores inhabited by a friendly people and of a general aptitude for the sea, no greater however than that of their adversaries. The poverty of the Continental government, if not of the country, precluded anything like a strong naval organization and the weakness of Congress, together with lack of experience, made efficient administration practically impossible. For want of money and of available workmen the construction and repair of ships was painfully slow. On this account they were frequently kept idle in port months at a time, nearly a whole season, perhaps, while cruises planned for them were prevented, postponed, or only partially carried out. The obstacles encountered in manning the Continental ships were equal to those which hindered their fitting out. The needs of the army and the attractions of privateering, especially the latter, drew so heavily on the seafaring population that capable men for the regular naval service were scarce. The result was that after almost interminable delay a ship would be obliged to go to sea with a crew deficient both in numbers and in quality, made up of material in large part not only inferior, but sometimes dangerous, if, as was often the case, it included British prisoners who were willing to enlist. In such ships' companies a mutinous spirit prevailed, with occasional serious effects. Furthermore the officers of the navy, while generally good seamen and not lacking in courage, were without military training and thus apt to be deficient in martial qualities and incapable of rising to the occasion at critical moments. The responsibility of an independent command, even of a single vessel on an important service, was often too much for such men. It is hardly necessary to add, however, that there were some notable exceptions.

As a consequence of these impediments the Americans never possessed a regular naval force capable of acting offensively against the enemy in any effective way. The Continental navy, therefore, naturally resorted to the readiest means of injuring

the enemy, that is, by preying upon his commerce. The state navies and privateers were of course engaged in the same pursuit; and this, with convoy duty upon occasion, formed the chief occupation of the entire sea force, public and private, of the country. Engagements with regular British men-of-war were exceptional and commonly accidental.

The futility of commerce destroying as a military measure of first importance has been pointed out by naval authorities. "It is doubtless a most important secondary operation of naval war, and is not likely to be abandoned till war itself shall cease; but regarded as a primary and fundamental measure, sufficient in itself to crush an enemy, it is probably a delusion."¹ The injury inflicted upon England, though large in the aggregate, was not disabling. Part of this predatory warfare consisted in the interception of the enemy's transports, conveying troops and warlike supplies, which were a godsend to our army and the loss of which was severely felt by the British; this perhaps was of too nearly a military nature to be classed as ordinary commerce destroying. During the early years of the war especially, such captures were of the utmost value to the American cause.

There were probably more than two thousand American vessels employed in privateering during the Revolution.² One half the men, money and energy absorbed in privateering, if it could have been put into a strong, well-organized Continental navy, would have provided a force able to act offensively against the British navy to some purpose. The other half, devoted to privateering, would have been able to accomplish more in destroying commerce than all the privateers actually

¹ Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon History*, 539. See also *Proc. U. S. Naval Inst.*, XXIII. 472.

² *Calendar of Naval Records of the Revolution in Library of Congress*, 217; Emmons, *Navy of the U. S.*, 127; Paullin, *Navy of the American Revolution*, 148, 340. The Library of Congress has printed a list of nearly 1700 letters of marque issued to privateers by the Continental Congress. After deducting duplicates, *i. e.* in cases of two or more commissions being successively issued to the same vessel, and deducting also armed boats and galleys, there remain more than 1300 sea-going vessels. Massachusetts issued nearly 1000 commissions, probably representing more than 700 different vessels, after making the same proportionate allowance for duplicates, etc. Several hundred additional privateers must have been commissioned by other States and by the American Commissioners in France and the naval agent in the West Indies.

did, and would have suffered fewer losses, because of the protection afforded by a strong, regular navy against British cruisers. Speculating as to what might have been has a practical interest and value when a choice of alternatives depends upon an accident or train of circumstances which might have happened otherwise. In the case under discussion, however, the fundamental conditions put any such rearrangement of naval power as that suggested so entirely out of the question that there remains no room for regret on the score of mistakes which could have been rectified. The temperament of the people, private interests, the sentiment of local independence and fear of centralized military power, the lack of authority on the part of Congress, the hopelessness of raising the necessary money, are at once evident to the student of this period of our history. Privateering, moreover, was thoroughly believed in as a means of striking at the enemy's vitals. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is obvious that a small, weak navy was one of the necessary conditions of the war and that a vigorous offence upon the sea was not in the nature of things.

When it is once admitted that an aggressive policy, aimed at the British fleets in American waters with any reasonable chance of gaining naval supremacy, was not to be expected, we are better prepared to understand and to accept philosophically the gradual dwindling of the Continental navy, always in the presence of a superior force, the loss of ship after ship, the almost inevitable recurrence of disaster; a dismal record, to be sure, but not discreditable, and relieved by a few successes and brilliant episodes. At the same time we can better appreciate what was actually accomplished by the American marine as a whole, how much it really contributed to the cause of independence. The injury to British commerce was sufficiently serious to aid materially in rendering the war unpopular in England; insurance rates rose to an unprecedented figure, and the available sources from which revenue might be derived by taxation were nearly exhausted. The shores of the British Isles were harassed as never before or since by the repeated visits of American naval cruisers and privateers, and the sea-coast population alarmed. An active and regular commerce was carried on between the United States and continental Europe, providing the latter with American products and furnishing the new

nation with much needed money and supplies. Communication was kept open with France, diplomatic correspondence maintained, and public men of both countries crossed and recrossed the ocean repeatedly, Henry Laurens being the only one of prominence to be captured. All this intercourse, moreover, prevented the isolation of America, and kept alive the interest and sympathy of Europe. Continental ships aided this traffic by furnishing convoy through the danger zone off the American coast and also by taking an active part in it. Many a cargo of tobacco from America and of military stores from France, and many ministers and diplomatic agents were conveyed in Continental frigates.

A rigorous blockade of the American coast from the beginning of the war, as was recommended by Lord Barrington, might have suppressed this commerce, and would probably have strangled the rebellion of the colonists in its infancy, without the help of the army.¹ If at any time during the early years the English had been alert, enterprising and aggressive in the use of their great naval resources, they should have been able to crush or at least greatly to cripple this traffic. Presumably the main reason for its comparative immunity is to be sought in the supineness of British admirals and in administrative vices of the Admiralty.

Although the fortunes of our American marine chiefly concern us, a glance at the general naval war of 1778 is essential to the completeness of the subject. With her control of the sea threatened, the policy for England to adopt was a matter of vast importance. A foremost naval authority has said: "The key of the situation was in Europe, and in Europe in the hostile dockyards." England's "one hope was to find and strike down the enemy's navy. Nowhere was it so certainly to be found as in its home ports; nowhere so easily met as immediately after leaving them."² But the opportunity was lost, and it was necessary for England to pursue her enemy to distant seas, leaving an inadequate force in home waters. Fortunately for England the European allies failed to take advantage of her

¹ *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, XLIV. 368; *Life of William Wildman, Viscount Barrington*, 140-152.

² Mahan's *Sea Power*, 525. For discussion of this subject, see *Ibid.* 416-418, 527-535.

mistakes. Instead of using their superior force for a vigorous offence, they seemed ever bent on a defensive attitude; justified perhaps, and certainly so from their point of view, by ulterior strategic considerations. However that may be, the French and Spanish, through lack of co-operation, through dilatory tactics, and for various reasons, either avoided their enemy or failed to seize opportunities as they occurred. Their plans for the invasion of England came to nothing, and their operations in America and the West Indies were generally disappointing and abortive, because of their failure to seek out and strike the enemy.¹ Their naval supremacy therefore was most of the time potential only, although by no means for that reason without effect. It finally became actual and decisive at one critical juncture, when a fortunate train of circumstances secured the control of Chesapeake Bay. Fortunate indeed was this event for the American cause, for whose success the temporary possession of sea power was indispensable.

To revert, in conclusion, to the maritime achievements of the Revolutionists, it would appear that keeping open the intercourse with continental Europe, especially France, and the diversion of supplies from the British to the American army were the most valuable services performed by the American armed forces afloat, public and private, during the war; the injury done to the British navy being almost negligible, and to British commerce far from disabling, to say the least, although not without effect in the general result. It is certain that the Revolution would have failed without its sailors.

Mr. GREENOUGH contributes from his collection of manuscripts the following pieces:

PETITION ON THE IRON WORKS, LYNN.

[Before 1650.]

To the honoured Generale Courte now assembled at Boston. The humble petition of divers of the Credibters of the Iron workes whoes names are vnder subscribed. Sheweth.

That whearas thear are considerable summs of monys due and payable vnto vs from the Gent the Vndertakers of the Iron workes, both by Bills of Exchang protested: as also vpon accompt by Booke

¹ Mahan's *Sea Power*, 535-539; *Proc. U. S. Naval Inst.*, xxii. (1896) 578.

being for goods monys and provishions taken vp of vs by theyr agents and Facktors and imployed heare and expended by them for the carying one of the afayres of the said workes; and whearas the said monys haue been demanded by vs of the Commiss[ion]ers with dammagages for non payment thearof, and finding that the said Commiss[ion]ers could not pay our Just Demands for want of efects, we the petitioners at least som of vs weare inforsed for our indemnyty and recovering of our monys to take out atachments against the estate of the Vndertaker for tryall at the last Countie Courte at Boston being left hopeless of any other Securyty, yet forasmuch as severale of our honoured magistrates being deeply sensible of the ruin that was like to fall vpon the said workes and of the dammag that would vnavoydably accrew vnto the gent the vndertakers by such proceedings weare pleased to subscribe a letter to our selues and the Commiss[ion]ers to giue ech other a meeting that if possible thear might be a better way found out for the securing your petitioners and better benifit of the Vndertakers, and they, our said honoured magistrates wold improue theyr interest in this Courte for the confirming of what should be agreed vpon betwixt the Commiss[ion]ers and our selues in way of composytion, we thearfor in a humble complyanc to the desyr of our honoured magistrates and being vnwilling that a worke of that consernment should be obstruckted by vs, saveinge our owne interest that ought not to suffer to much, gaue the said Commiss[ion]ers a meeting and after much agetation and labour cam to a composition with them.

May it thearfor pleas this honoured Courte by an act to confirm the said agreement of the Commiss[ion]ers made with our selues, which we hearwithall present, that it may be awthentike that accordingly your petitioners may not only be secured our monys but alsoe in som convenient season receiue it for the comfort of our Famylyes the want whearof is noe small dammage to vs in our imployments, or otherwise we must be Forced vpon our former course to prosecut in a leagall way against the estates of the Vndertakers, which we ar sensible will redown much to theyr Dammage, but our petition being granted we shall humbly pray for your Worshippes and remayne your much obliged servants

JOSEPH ROCKE

EDW. TYNGE

EDW. HUTCHINSON

for my Father

Richard Hutchinson

GEORGE CORWIN

THOMAS SAVAGE

ANTHONY STODDARD

JACOB SHEAFE

Raph: Mason

R M

his mark

We the Commiss[ion]ers whoes names ar hear vnder subscribed doe on the behalf of the Vndertakers of the Iron workes, request the favour of this honoured Courte to grante this petition as that which we conceiue will redowne to theyr better advantage, conserning which we should not haue troubled this honoured Courte in case our power from them would haue warranted such a composition, which we are vrged to, not being able to fynd out a better way with the aprobaton of the Credibters for the preservation of the estate of the vndertakers.

Your humble servants

ROBERT BRIDGES
JOSHUA FOOTE
HENRY WEBB

The Deputyes are not willing to grant this petition and desire our honoured magistrates their consent hereto.

WILLIAM TORREY, *Cleric.*

PETITION FROM WHIPSUFFERAGE, 1660.¹

To the Honoured Generall Court now assembled at Boston the Petition of the Inhabitantes of Whipsufferage, Humbly sheweth,

That whereas we had a plantation graunted by this Honoured Court in the place above mentioned there hath bin since our grant and since it was layd out, according to Court orders a Thousand Acres or more taken out of our Boundes by Mr. Alcock which hath taken away a Considerable part of our neerest and best meaddowes, on one side of our Towne, and the Indians a considerable part of our neerest and best meadow and vpland on the other side of our Towne to our Dammage and detriment agaynst which we Complayne not, only propound it to your wise Consideration, thereby to prevent either the grauntinge or layinge out of any more grauntes within the boundes of our Township. That which occasions our feares, is that the present president of the Coll[ege] hauing had a graunt of five hundred Acres of land hath lately layd it out, within our boundes on the west, which hath taken vp the most Considerable part of our meadow, which we know of within our boundes which wilbe to the spoylinge of the Towne and tend to the Vndoinge of the Inhabitantes, if this farme last expresst should be Confirmed by this Court according as it hath bin layd out meadow being so scarce already.

¹ The action taken by the Court on this petition and subsequent hearing is in *Mass. Col. Rec.*, iv. pt. 1, 424.

Our humble request to this Honoured Court is (whose subjects we are owing dutyfull obedience relateing to persons and states) having no other refuge to flee vnto vnder god, that we may be relieued and defended both from Mr. Chauncey or any other who shall goe about to take away our landes vnder any pretence whatsoever. We desire no more favours then the Indians had agaynst vs in the like case our plant[ation] being long since layd out, and It is a great discouragment to him who is at present our minister whose Contyuance amongstes vs so much concernes the settlement of the place and the good of our soules, thus not doubting in the least of the favour of this honoured Court herein especially considering what an obstruction it wilbe to the settling of a church amongstes vs we rest Your humble servantes

EDMUND RICE
JOHN RUDDOCKE,
in the name of the said Inhabitants.

Our further motion is that the name of the place may be called Marlborrow if this honoured Court thinke meete and we shall rest Yours as before.

June (2), 1660. The committee haueing perused this pe[tition] do judge meet that the partyes concerned therein haue notice to appeare before the whole Court the 3th day of the next weeke by nine of the clocke in the morning.

THOMAS DANFORTH
ELEA: LUSHER
HENRY BARTHOLMEW

4 June, 1660. The magistrates approue of the Returne if their brethren the Deputies consent heereto.

EDW. RAWSON, *Secret.*

Consented to by the Dep[uties]
WILLIAM TORREY, *Clerk.*

[Endorsed] The pet. of [Inhabytants] of Whipsufferage. Ent. and 2s. 6d. paid to be heard.

DEXTER'S APPEAL ON NAHANT¹

The reasons of Farmer Dexters A[pp]eal] Wherein he is Pleading ag'st the Inhabit[ants for] his interest in Nahaunt.

1. The p^f pleadeth his right therein and thereto by purchase of the Indians above 26: years now past, who were then the lawfull owners thereof

¹ From the original ms. in the possession of Mrs. Morton Dexter.

As by the test. off Jno. Leg, Wm. Witten, George Sagamore, Sagamore of Agawam.

2. The p'f pleadeth his possession thereof by fencing and other improvement as by test. of Wm. Witten, and John Leg Capt. Traske and Mr. Whiteing.

3. The p'f humbly commendeth to the consideration of this Honoured Court

1. That this purchase was by no law then prohibited or made voyd, but hath since by act [of] the Generall Court, Octo. 19. 1652. written lawes ben confirmed, as being according to Gods word Gen. 1. 28. ch: 9. 1. Psal. 115. 16. also divers examples that might be instanced, of sundry persons that do injoye those lands, which in the infancy of these plantaconns they came by their possession in like manner.

2. That as yet no act or instrum't made or signed by the p'f hath appeared to manifest any alienaccon thereof to the deff'ts.

3. That they are partys which testife ag'st the p'f and that for and in their owne behalfe, and many of them such as have in a disorderly manner ingaged them: in a speciall manner ag'st the p'f and his rights, as may appeare by the test. of Ri: Moodey their combinaccon of assaulting his person, etc.

4. That if there be no remedy, but what they will sweare must passe as truth (although the p'f conceives it to be very false) yet nevertheless the p'f conceiveth hims: to be wronged in that he had no part found for him, whereas by their owne oath and confession, as he was an Inhabitant of Lin, so he had a share with them, the which as yet they have not sworne as he conceiveth that he either gave it them or any others, and therefore seeing he sued but for his interest therein, whether more or less, he marvelleth that such a verdict should be brought ag'st him, and humbly in-treateth releife therefrom by this Honoured Court.

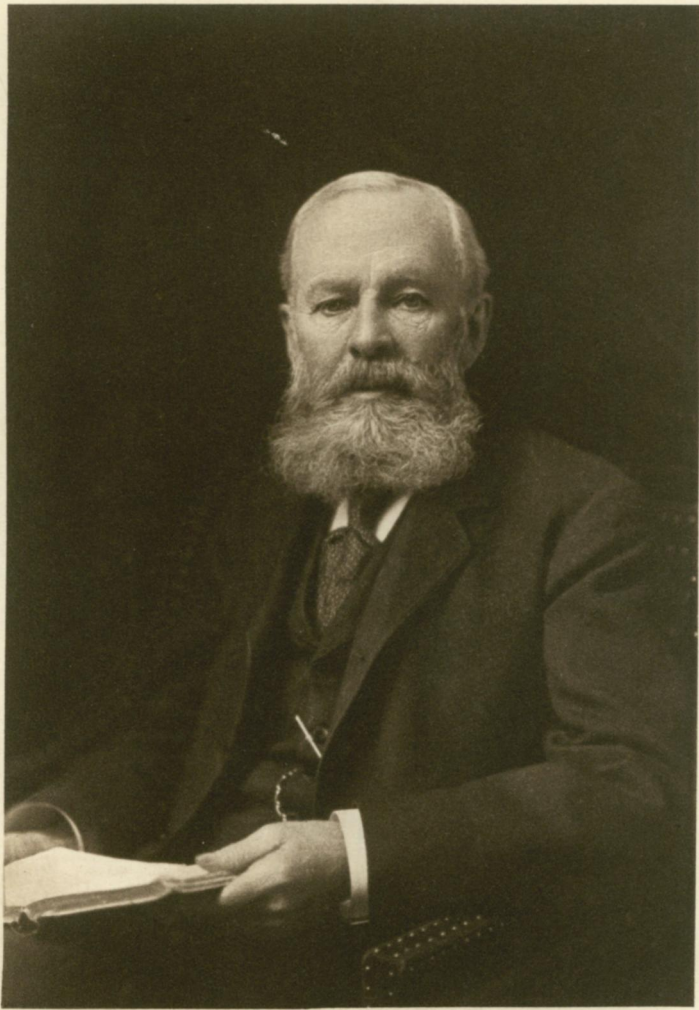
THOMAS DEXTER.

24 (6) 57

This paper was delivered to me by Thomas Dexter the 26th of August 1657.

DANIEL DENISON.

Remarks were made during the meeting by Messrs. STOREY, BOWDITCH, C. C. SMITH, and LORD.



James Frothingham Hunnewell-

MEMOIR

OF

JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL.

By WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN.

JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1832. He was descended from pure and sturdy English stock. The Hunnewell family settled in Charlestown about 1698; the Frothingham family still earlier in 1630. His immigrant ancestor was Ambrose Hunnewell, who in 1661 is recorded as settled at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The line of descent was as follows: Ambrose Hunnewell was married, probably in Plymouth, England, on November 1, 1659, to Jane Homes; his son, Charles, migrated from the Kennebec to Charlestown, where his name first appears in the town records as having married Elisabeth Davis on November 17, 1698; his son, Charles, married Margaret Patten on November 8, 1733; his son, William, married Elizabeth Fillebrown on June 22, 1758; his son, William, married Sarah Frothingham, on July 25, 1782; his son, James, married Susan Lamson on September 23, 1819; and his son, James Frothingham, is the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Hunnewell's life may be divided into two almost equal parts, the first of which was devoted to mercantile pursuits, and the second, when, having secured a competence which was increased by inheritance, he gave his life to travel, to literature, and, as a local historian, antiquarian and philanthropist, to gratuitous service to the community. He inherited from his father, who was engaged in foreign trade chiefly with the Hawaiian Islands, a habit of painstaking, a fondness for

travel, an aptitude for descriptive writing and a zest for the collection of books. For while the father might not be described as a collector of books he got together the beginnings of a library.

Young Hunnewell's early education was confined to private schools in Charlestown, and a brief six months at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, faulty eyesight obliging him to forego a proposed college course. At eighteen years of age he went into business with his father. An autobiographical sketch, "set in type, without manuscript, and printed by his own hand," in which he speaks of himself in the third person, thus describes his business career:

His business life began in 1849, when he entered the counting-room of his father, with whom he was engaged in mercantile affairs and shipping on voyages to the West Coast of America and foreign ports, especially the Hawaiian Islands. He was soon an owner in vessels and cargo. Thus he was engaged through a period when American commerce was world-wide and full of the adventurous enterprise of its best years; when clipper ships had their decade of glory, and when the Civil War with piratical cruisers helped to drive the old flag from the high seas. Through the many trials at this time none of their property was put under a foreign flag. It was the heroic age of our commerce, and gave him valuable experience, while its stirring and varied interest made it always attractive. He retired from active business, so called, in 1866, but has constantly since been occupied in managing property, finding that quite as much care and skill are required for maintaining as for acquiring it. . . . He has from early life with his own hand kept his business books, a practice at the foundation of success through life.

He retained through life his connection thus early begun with the Hawaiian Islands although he never visited them, and an active interest in the well-being and higher concerns of that dependency. He was a member and officer of the Hawaiian Club in Boston from its organization in 1866, and for several years its President; he was the treasurer from 1876 to 1903 of the American Endowment of Oahu College; and he was a corresponding member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. He collaborated in the production of a *Bibliography of Hawaii*, and himself wrote a book on the *Civilization of the*

Hawaiian Islands; he also produced various other historical papers on the Islands.¹

He began early in life to travel in this country and abroad, and he remained while strength remained an inveterate traveller. The stimulus in him for travel was mainly twofold: fervid admiration amounting almost to a passion for the personality of Sir Walter Scott and his works, especially as regards their local setting, and an intense interest in historical monuments and their preservation. His *Lands of Scott*, *The Historical Monuments of France*, and *The Imperial Island*, the last named republished in London under the title of *England's Chronicle in Stone*, were the results of these travels and studies.

Mr. Hunnewell was especially identified with his native town, and was affiliated with practically every local interest, business, municipal, parochial and charitable. He was an officer of the First Parish for nearly forty years; the trustee of the Public Library for eight years; a member of the school committee; a vice-president of the Associated Charities; a trustee and vice-president of the Five Cent Savings Bank; a director, and for twenty years president, of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company; and a vice-president of the Winchester Home for the Aged. He wrote a *Bibliography of Charlestown, Mass., and Bunker Hill* (1880); *Records of the First Church, Charlestown* (1880); *A Century of Town Life, 1775-1882* (1882), the setting being Charlestown, and an *Address Commemorative of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Church* (1882).

In his autobiography he summed up his literary and philanthropic activities as follows:

He has devoted much time and labor to antiquarian and literary matters, especially those of a sort that can only be treated by persons willing to give both without pecuniary return, in order to preserve or help preserve things valuable. He first gave attention to the Islands with which he had life-long associations, and to the first important Record Book of his native town, that kept by the ministers since 1632. He also prepared and had printed in an elegant quarto, a memoir of his father, with the journal kept by

¹ The Hawaiian Club issued a volume of *Papers*, in 1868, in which appear some essays by Mr. Hunnewell. The *Bibliography* was printed in Boston, in 1869.

the latter during a very remarkable voyage. A memorial of his father, and another of his mother, and five more works, he also privately issued. His first published book was the result of great admiration of Sir Walter Scott's life and creations, and consequent wide travels and examinations of scenes and objects associated with them, — more labor than is bestowed on no few histories. Later, to show the value of Historical Monuments, and their preservation, he published the books on France and England. Charlestown, 1775-1890, followed. . . . His life has been that of a quiet citizen doing his part towards keeping matters in order, and helping to save things worth preserving.

At the request of the Club of Odd Volumes, a socio-literary organization, Mr. Hunnewell prepared five volumes of early American poetry, in the style of the originals with facsimile reproductions, also *Triumphs of Early Printing* (1902). He also wrote a *History of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*. He further privately printed, in 1872, the *Relation of Virginia by Henry Spelman* (1609), as well as wrote, edited or printed many other books and fugitive papers. He published a family genealogy under the title *Hunnewell, Chiefly Six Generations in Massachusetts*. He also reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society his papers on "Illustrated Americana" and other essays.

Besides his membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society he was a member of many other learned societies and organizations, among them the American Antiquarian Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of which he was a life member and for many years a director; the Bostonian Society, of which he was a life member, a director and president; the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of which he was a director; the Archæological Institute of America, of which he was a life member; the American Archæological and Numismatic Society; the Prince Society, of which he was a vice-president; the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which he was a member of the select committee for twenty years; the Pilgrim Society; the Essex Institute; the Wisconsin Historical Society; the Sons of the American Revolution, and numerous others.

Mr. Hunnewell was an omnivorous collector of books and took particular pride in his library. Even earlier than his

choice of foreign commerce as a business vocation he began to pursue his life-long avocation of collecting books. All his books, whether acquired early or late, were housed in the family mansion, numbered 13 in Green Street in Charlestown, in which he was born, and which he described "as one of the old-time family sort with pleasant associations, ample space and comfort, and an individuality of its own." Another,¹ in speaking of Mr. Hunnewell in his later years, describes him as a "man of somewhat unique personality," and gives the following pen picture of him and his library:

A visitor who finds his way to Charlestown at the present day in the hope of gleaning memories of the past would find his journey of little value had he failed to visit the quaint old mansion situated on its western slope, cozily shut in from the march of modern improvements, in an old-fashioned quarter of the town. If the visitor has been so fortunate as to be accompanied by his courteous host, he will pass through many vacant apartments to reach finally one which might be regarded as an antiquarian gem. In the afternoon light of a summer day, the sun's rays are slanting through a stained glass window dimly lighting the picturesque surroundings of the room. There is no finer furniture for a room than books, and this it has in such profusion that wherever the eye may wander, curious, interesting and quaint volumes meet the gaze. The old cases which contain them give one the idea that he had inadvertently strayed into an old English mansion and one is really in the England of the colonial period, for here we find everything pertaining to the legends of the town, a collection so complete that there is hardly a pamphlet or a volume missing that has any remote value upon the history of Charlestown. The host in his courteous and reserved way does not disclose his treasures except under some importunity of his visitor. The atmosphere of the place seems in keeping with the man; reserved and critical in bearing, he invites study and further acquaintance. One feels that one is in the presence of a representative of a time and generation that has passed. . . . But here we stand in the presence of a striking personality in his own homestead. He gives us a glimpse of the sturdy citizen of the simple and early days of this country which was prevalent in so many other spots in New England but is now rapidly passing away.

Of his notable collection of books and its gathering Mr. Hunnewell said:

¹ Dr. J. Collins Warren in his annual address to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, June, 1911.

His library was begun in his boyhood, and has since been gradually gathered, book by book, or work by work, as it was wanted, or as it could be found. While to a certain extent general, the collection includes a remarkable number of illustrated works on Antiquities, the Fine Arts, and Scenery. Among several specialties is one on his native town, its affairs and inhabitants, that could not be duplicated. Of Historic Buildings there is a collection very uncommon in this country, and another of books printed in the XV century. The whole represents a great amount of labor and of pleasure; most of his hunting and fishing have been done in this way.

During the latter part of his life he bought and occupied as a winter residence a house on Beacon Street in Boston, but he called the Charlestown mansion "his home," and resorted to it and the library in it almost daily, when not upon his travels, as long as his strength permitted.

Mr. Hunnewell became a Resident Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society on January 11, 1900. He was a member of the Council from April, 1903, to April, 1906. He contributed two papers to the Society's proceedings on "Early Houses near Massachusetts Bay" and an "Aid to Glory." He also gave the Society a substantial sum of money. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Beloit College in 1858. He died in Boston on November 11, 1910. He married Sarah Melville Farnsworth on April 3, 1872, who with their son, James Melville Hunnewell, born May 22, 1879, survives him.¹

¹ See *Proceedings*, XLIV. 218, for a further account of Mr. Hunnewell's life and character.